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Building and Repair Enterprise in Sopron

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The main branch of the Building and Repair Enterprise of the Gyor-Sopron district is located on Matyas Kiraly-ut in Sopron, in a corner building opposite the enterprise railroad stop, Gyor-Sopron-Ebenfurt.

The enterprise, which was founded in 1950, has been delegated the job of carrying out construction work for the city. There are 70-100 regular workers, of whom 20 percent are women; about 30 men are bricklayers, and two are carpenters. Additional workers are hired as needed.

Morale among workers is low; the managing staff has not adopted punitive measures because of the aggressive attitude of employees.

Wages depend on the proportion of established norms met; a specialized worker earns an average of 800 - 900 forints monthly; extras earn between 500 - 600 forints.

The enterprise provides lodgings and food for its workers.

Barracks have been constructed for unmarried men. Food is inadequate and of very poor quality. Only about 6 percent of the employees are Party members. An indoctrination class is held once a week for all employees.

The building program consists of construction of private homes, reconstruction of buildings damaged by bombings, construction of antiaircraft shelters, and reconstruction and repair of places used as anti-aircraft shelters.

Although no fixed time is set for completion of a piece of work, the work is always speeded up and completed in record time.

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Consequently, the finished work is a poor construction job.

Antiaircraft shelters are constructed in the large buildings belonging to the KIK (Enterprise for the Management of Housing of Public Agencies) only. Most of the buildings come under the jurisdiction 25X1 of the KIK administration.

Construction of antiaircraft shelters has been recently completed or is under way in the following localities: the main branch of the workers' association, in Szechenyi-ter; dwelling house at No 2 Domonkos-ut; Student House in Szechenyi-ter; dwelling house in Szechenyi-ter, opposite the Student House; dwelling house in Lenin-korut, opposite the market; dwelling house at No. 2 Petofi-ter; and the old administration building of the Gyor - Sopron - Ebenfurt reilroad on Matyas Kiraly-ut.

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Requests for construction supplies and raw materials are made by the enterprise to the Building Ministry in Budapest. However, there's

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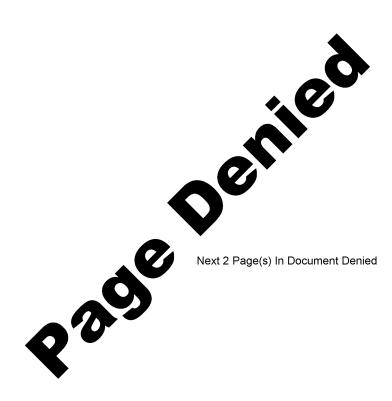


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a great shortage of building timber and wood, and as a result, workers sometimes remain idle for weeks at a time.

The poor quality of raw materials is a contributing factor in the inferiority of work produced. The bricks and tiles fall to pieces easily, reinforced iron is not very strong, sand is of poor quality, etc.

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Budapest Machine Tool Works

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The Budapest Machine Tool Works (Budapesti Szerszamgepgyar) is located at Vaci-ut 19, Budapest XIII. The factory area includes northwest Vaci, southwest Bulcsu-utca, southeast Foeti-utca, and northeast Devai-utca. During the period between the two world wars, the factory was known as the Salgotarjan Machine Factory (Salgotarjani gepgyar). The factory was damaged during World War II but was able to resume operations in 1946.

The factory comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Industrial Machine Construction, and is directed by civilian officials. Inspections are made periodically by employees of the Ministry, and often by Soviets in civilian clothes.

The factory building is about $80-100 \times 80-100$ meters. The main entrance is on Vaci-utca; there are other entrances on Devai-utca and Foeti-utca.

The following structures are part of the factory complex:

- (1) Administration building a 25 x 16, 3-story building on Vaci-utca;
- (2) A 16 x 16-meter building housing various machines. (3) A 20 x 15, 3-story office building, located on the corner between Vaci-utca and Bulcsu-utca; (4) Foundry a one-story 70 x 15 meter building on Bulcsu-utca; (5) A one-story, 25 x 10 meter building, located opposite the main entrance, where metal alloys are made; (6) Smithy one-story, 20 x 10 meter structure, located behind the administration building; (7) Boiler building, 20 x 10 meters, located behind the foundry; and (8) Assembly shop one-story, 65 x 15-meter building on Foeti-utca, which also contains warehouses for various equipment.

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Karoly ANTAL is general director of the factory; Istvan SZABO,

Communist Party representatives; Sandor RACZ,

is

production secretary; Karoly HALLAY,

director of the quality of production section; and Josef TRAMMER,

specialized worker, is head of the foundry section. The factory

employs 1,300 workers, including 300 women, and operates in two

shifts, except for the foundry which operates in only one shift,

from 0700 to 1530 hours.

The lathes manufactured are exported to China, Rumania, and the USSR; machines manufactured for the soda industry are shipped to Rumania; other machinery manufactured by the factory is for the domestic market.

Machinery used in the factory:

Foundry: 3 old model shaping machines; 4 late model, Soviet-made shaping machines with pneumatic press, sent to the factory in the summer of 1952; 4 Hungarian-made pneumatic hammers; 2 smelters; 1 smelter under construction; and 3 cranes.

Metal alloys shop: 3 planers; 3 automatic metal cutting machines; and one crane.

Smithy: one electric furnace.

The metals used for the manufacture of machine tools come from the "Rakosi" enterprise in Csepel. Electric power is supplied by the electric power plant in Budapest. In addition, the factory has its own current generator.

No military surveillance is maintained either within or outside the factory.

Fire squad each consisting of 8 persons, are maintained in case of fire.

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